

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road
Lineboro (vicinity)

1790

The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger. Kerlinger apparently sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that George possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm must have been purchased by Martin Kroh. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00. The 1862 map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. John Kroh still possessed the stone house and a brick barn. By 1876 George Grove was dead. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey. In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later, in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. Also of great significance is the brick barn.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE yes no

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm (preferred) Kroh's Mill, Grove's Mill, Tracey's Mill
Folk's Feed Mill

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 3947 Tracey's Mill Rd. not for publication

city, town Lineboro X vicinity of congressional district

state Maryland county Carroll

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<u> </u> district	<u> </u> public	<u>X</u> occupied	<u>X</u> agriculture <u> </u> museum
<u>X</u> building(s)	<u>X</u> private	<u> </u> unoccupied	<u>X</u> commercial <u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational <u>X</u> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment <u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<u>X</u> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government <u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u>X</u> industrial <u> </u> transportation
	<u>X</u> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military <u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Donald T. Folk

street & number 3936 Tracey's Mill Rd. telephone no.: 374-2256

city, town Manchester state and zip code Maryland 21102

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Courthouse Annex liber 613

street & number 55 N. Court Street folio 344

city, town Westminster state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Survey No. CARR-818

Condition

☒ excellent house deteriorated
☐ good & barn ruins
☐ fair ☐ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☐ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Summary: The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is located south of Tracey's Mill Road and west of Lineboro Road (Route 86) very close to the intersection of those two roads. The complex consists of a stone house built in 1790, a brick barn, a summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, and a twentieth-century mill on the foundations of an earlier mill building, with an earlier wing of the mill surviving. The house is of rubble stone construction and is two stories tall and four bays by two bays. It has a two-story wing on the rear. The house is banked on the north and west and faces east. The east elevation is parged and has 6/6 double-hung sash. The entrance in the north-center bay. Between the center bays of the second story is a datestone with a semi-circular top. According to the owner, the stone says "Conrad Kerlinger 1790". There is also a raised, two-story porch with shed roof integral with the roof of the main block. South of the house is a banked springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse with a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story covered with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. North of the house is the brick bank barn, with forebay facing south. The lower story of the south elevation is built of 5-1 common bond brick. The upper story has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding. The east elevation is five bays and is of Flemish bond brick. In the gable end, four diamond vents create a four-point-star pattern vent. The upper elevation has two threshing floors with a hay mow between and one on each end. There is a granary on the north wall of each end mow. The barn has six purlin-post-truss bents.

The Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is located south of Tracey's Mill Road and west of Lineboro Road (Route 86) very close to the intersection of those two roads. It is about three-quarters of a mile southwest of Lineboro. The complex consists of a stone house built in 1790, a brick barn, a summer kitchen/springhouse/smokehouse, and a twentieth-century mill on the foundations of an earlier mill building, with an earlier wing of the mill surviving. It rests near the base of a low, gradually sloping ridge, overlooking the south branch of the Gunpowder Falls.

The house is of rubble stone construction and is two stories tall and four bays by two bays. It has a two-story wing on the rear. The house is banked on the north and west and faces east, toward the valley and the old bed of Lineboro Road. The east elevation is parged and has 6/6 double-hung sash on both stories. The frames have a beaded interior edge. The first-story windows have wood sills and crossetted wood surrounds with an applied wood cornice. The entrance in the north-center bay has the same cornice and plain wood pilasters. There is a twelve-light-over-one-panel wood storm door with a three-light transom. Behind it is another transom with four lights flanked on each side by two smaller lights. The door has one large light over three panels. The second story also has a door in the north-center bay that was not visible. The windows here have an architrave surround. Between the

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Description (continued)

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center bays is a datestone with a semi-circular top. According to the owner, the stone says "Conrad Kerlinger 1790". The cornice with returns has drilled dentils and modillions with patera in the frieze between them. The gable roof has standing-seam metal, and there is an internal brick chimney on the north end. There is also a raised, two-story porch with shed roof integral with the roof of the main block. It has stone end walls at the cellar level and a brick infill wall on the east elevation of the porch at the cellar level. This wall has a four-light sash in each end bay and a beaded-edge, vertical board door in the south-center bay. The first story of the porch has six beaded-edge posts and square-in plan vertical balusters above two recessed panels with ogee panel moulds. The second story has the same posts and balusters, but has a plain horizontal board rail below.

The north elevation has two 6/6 sash on each story and two smaller 6/3 sash in the gable end. There is a short rubble stone two-story wing on the west with standing-seam gable roof. The north elevation is integral with the north wall of the main block, and has one 1/1 sash in the east bay of the first story and two 1/1 sash in the second. The west elevation of the main block is completely hidden by the gable end of the wing. The wing is parged on the north three bays and has wood siding on the south bay. There is an external brick chimney and stone foundation between the south-central and south bays. The first story has a shed-roof addition covering the north and north central bays. This addition has German siding and an asphalt shingle roof. There is a one-light-over-two-lying-panel door, a 1/1 sash, and six-light fixed sash. The south-center bay has a 1/1 sash, and the south bay a flush door and German siding. This bay also has a shed-roof porch with standing-seam metal and a post in the southwest corner. The northwest corner bears on the brick of the fireplace. The second story has, from north to south, a 1/1 sash, nothing, a 1/1 sash, and a 6/6 sash with flush horizontal board siding. In the center of the gable end is a 6/3 sash. The south elevation of the wing has German siding on the first story with three 1/1 sash. The second story has flush horizontal board siding with two 6/6 sash. The main block has a 6/6 sash in the east bay of the first story, two 6/6 sash in the second, and one 6/3 sash east of center in the gable end. There is a cellar bulkhead near the west corner of the south elevation of the main block. The cellar has a stone wall on the east, under the east wall of the main block, with a door in the south center bay. There is also an east-west running stone wall that divides the cellar in two, with a door in the wall that is east of center. There is a hewn summer beam that rests on the end walls and this mid-wall. It supports joists, which run east-west and are straight-sawn. The floor planks are random width. There is no kitchen in the cellar. The rest of the interior was not accessible.

South of the house is a banked springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse with a rubble stone lower story and a frame upper story covered with beaded-edge-and-center vertical boards. The north gable end is banked, with a central, vertical board door with plain wood

Description (continued)

Section 7 Page 3

surround gabled at top. The east elevation has three bays, with a 6/3 sash to the south, and two vertical board doors. There is a shed-roof porch with asphalt shingles and four posts at the lower story. Above is a single 6/3 sash at each end, with plan, crossetted wood surrounds. the gable roof has asphalt shingles and a boxed cornice. There is an internal brick chimney centered on the south gable end. The west elevation has two 6/3 sash in each story. The lower north window has a vertical board shutter. The interior of the lower story is divided by an east-west running brick wall with doorway in it. The north half has a concrete trough along the north and west walls, and the water enters in the northeast corner. The water passes through the brick wall into the southern room, which has a trough on the west wall, and the water exits the building in the southwest corner. There is a large brick fireplace on the south wall of this room. The smokehouse is in the upper story.

Southwest of the house is a one-story frame shed on a rubble stone foundation. It has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding and a gable roof of standing-seam metal. The east end has double doors, one of six panels, the other of siding to match the building. On the south side is a shed-roofed addition with a CMU foundation and matching siding. It has a roll-up door on the east and two 1/1 sash on the south. Attached to the west side of the shed is a privy with a shed roof of asphalt shingles and siding to match the shed. There is a vertical board door of matching siding on the north and a two-light sash on the west.

North of the house, close to Tracey's Mill Road, is the brick bank barn, with forebay facing south. The lower story of the south elevation is built of 5-1 common bond brick on a rubble stone foundation. From the west it has a vertical board door on strap hinges; a boarded-over vent; a vertical board dutch door on strap hinges; another boarded vent; a wide, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on strap hinges; a boarded vent with two later openings underneath; a vertical board dutch door on strap hinges; a wood vent with diamond-section bars; two vertical board doors on strap hinges; a former vent opening, now enlarged; and a new, large opening with CMU end wall, steel I-beam, and a wood frame screen door on rollers. All the original openings have splayed jack arches. The upper story has beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding, with two wood louvered vents to the west, a pair of small double doors over a pair of large double doors, two more vents, matching doors, and two vents to the east.

The east elevation is five bays and is of Flemish bond brick. The brick wall encloses the end of the overshoot. On the lower story there is a semi-circular arched opening under the overshoot, with a rectangular, beaded-edge-and-center vertical board door on strap hinges. In the center, three square brick-pattern vents have been infilled with brick headers. The north bay has a beaded-edge-and-center vertical board dutch door on strap hinges with no lintel. The upper story has a row of four square brick vents and a vertical board door

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Description (continued)

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on strap hinges, with splayed jack arch and stone sill, in the north bay. Above is row of five square brick vents. In the gable end four diamond vents create a four-point-star pattern vent.

The north elevation has the ramp. The lower story is of rubble stone, with a blocked-up opening east of the ramp and a diamond-section wood vent west of the ramp. The upper story is of 4-, 5-, and 6-1 common bond brick. It has two 6/6 sash with splayed jack arches below two small square brick vents on each end. In between are two pair of vertical board doors on rollers, with a smaller door inset in each western half. Between the pairs of doors is beaded-edge-and-center vertical board siding with a six-light sash near the bottom of the wall. The gable roof has standing-seam metal. There is a recent addition to the west end of the barn, which is 5-1 common bond brick with a four-point-star in the gable end, and probably matches the east elevation below. There is an addition to the southwest corner of the barn and several Butler buildings and metal silos west of it. The rubble stone barnyard wall survives in part on the east and south, and has a long curve in the southeast corner.

The lower story stalls have been altered. There are two summer beams that support the hewn joists. Attached to the joists under the overshoot is a butchering hoist. The upper elevation has two threshing floors with a hay mow between and one on each end. There is a granary on the north wall of each end mow. According to the owner, the middle mow was used to store the bundles before threshing, one of the threshing floors was used to store loose straw, and extra straw was stored in the over-den above the threshing floor. The barn has six purlin-post-truss bents that are hewn, tenoned and pegged. The forebay posts are of smaller section and there are more of them. They do not correspond to the bents. There are intermediate posts in both end mows to support the plate. In many locations on doors and walls is stencilled "John Kroh".

East of the house is the feed mill, which is constructed on the rubble stone foundation of the earlier mill. A wing on the north appears to have survived the fire that destroyed most of the mill. It has a heavy timber braced frame with three-quarter log rafters that are mortised and tenoned at the peak, and support wood shingles.

8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1790

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Summary: The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger. Kerlinger apparently sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that George possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm must have been purchased by Martin Kroh. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00. The 1862 map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. John Kroh still possessed the stone house and a brick barn. By 1876 George Grove was dead. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey. In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later, in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. Also of great significance is the brick barn.

Historic Period Themes: Agriculture, Architecture, Commercial and Industrial

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Periods: Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815;

Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870

Resource Types: Small family farm, rural vernacular

The earliest history of the Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm is unclear, but it would appear that it was part of two tracts, "Mattigan" and "Stoney Point". Kerlinger's farm totaled 300 acres, at least. The stone house has a date plaque on the front that notes that it was built in 1790 by Kerlinger, according to owner Donald Folk. Kerlinger apparently

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Significance (continued)

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sold 300 acres to George Kerlinger in 1797 and bought 200 of them back. George Kerlinger kept the stone house. The 1798 Federal Direct Tax List notes that Conrad owned 200 acres and a one-story log dwelling house only 16' by 18'. George, on the other hand, possessed 293 acres with a two-story stone dwelling house 35 feet square, a two-story stone mill 40 feet square, and a log barn 20' by 40'. Judging by the number of transactions in the deed indexes, the Kerlinger's controlled a great deal of the Lineboro vicinity.

The history of the forty-year period between 1798 and 1838 is unknown, but at some point the mill and farm was purchased by Martin Kroh, for in the latter year he was part of the group involved in officially creating what is now Lineboro Road. It was to extend from the Baltimore and Hanover Turnpike to the eastern corner of Martin Kroh's Mill (see WW2-27). Tracey's Mill Road and Watertank Road apparently already existed, according to the plat. An 1840 newspaper advertisement notes that Martin Kroh's Mill was formerly Kerlinger's (see CARR-660). Kroh owned 303 acres worth \$10,605 in 1841, a sizeable estate. He also possessed one slave, which is unusual for northeastern Carroll County. In 1845 Martin Kroh sold the mill and farm. The mill and 96 acres was purchased by George Grove for \$9,000.00 and the 210 acre farm was bought by John Kroh, also for \$9,000.00.

George Grove's parcel did not have the house, so consequently he was living in a wood house on 21 acres of Joseph Bollinger's Contrivance in 1852. He was keeping \$552.00 worth of livestock on the mill property, however. Most notable is the lack of mention of the mill that was there. John Kroh, it was noted in the 1852 tax list, had a house of stone (Kerlinger's) and \$595.00 worth of livestock. The 1862 map clearly shows this as a prominent crossroad, and labels it Kroh's Mill P. O. although the mill had not been owned by the Kroh's for sometime. The map shows that George Grove was running a paper mill. The 1866 tax list confirms this, and adds that Grove had a frame house and frame barn on the property. These may be the property across the street (CARR-820). Grove now had livestock worth \$826 and farm machinery worth another \$200. He also held a 40 acre tract with two stone houses and a frame barn. He was obviously a very successful man with an estate worth at least \$17,460.00. The same could be said of John Kroh, who still possessed 210 acres in 1866. Along with the stone house there was, by this time, a brick barn. His farm operation was considerable too, and the value of his estate totaled \$14,639.

By 1876 George Grove was dead. The estate he left behind was 124 acres, "more or less unimp." On the land were two two-story frame houses worth \$800.00, two frame barns with out buildings, worth \$550.00, and the frame paper mill, valued at \$1,300.00.

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Significance (continued)

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A public sale was held on 21 April 1877 on the property that was still known as "Kroh's Mill". It was advertised as three contiguous tracts, the first with 90 acres, a large dwelling house, bank barn, summer house, dairy, and orchard. The second parcel was only 4 acres but held the three-story paper mill, ... "with all the machinery of the latest improvement." The final tract, of 32 acres, held a dwelling and stable. All three were fenced, primarily with post and rail. The entire 126 acres was sold to John W. Tracey for \$7,005.00.

Shortly after George Grove's death, John Kroh died and the executors sold his estate. It was purchased by Cornelius R. Wentz, who sold off 96 acres (see CARR-1300) and kept the remaining 114 with Kerlinger's stone house and Kroh's brick barn.

In the summer of 1881 John Tracey removed the old machinery and tore down the old buildings of his paper mill and constructed new buildings and installed new machinery. The main building was 40' by 44', part of it used as a grist mill. There was also a 22' by 34' machine house, and 18' by 30' boiler house, a 12' square bleach tub house attached to the main building, and a straw shed 25' by 34'. The new paper mill had a 40 horsepower engine on a 50 horsepower boiler that was connected to the stream, and could produce one ton (500 reams of small paper) per day. It went into operation in March 1882 and very shortly thereafter suffered an explosion in one of the revolving driers. No one was injured and the machinery was expected to be repaired. The improvements were estimated to be worth \$1,200.00 in 1882, according to the tax list. By 1888 Tracey had added a new barn worth \$500.00. Just what, or where, this was is not clear.

John Tracey died intestate in the early twentieth century and his roller mill property was sold to Willis F. Tracey. Several years later in 1909, Willis Tracey purchased the mill farm, thus re-uniting the two properties. Of course, Kerlinger's mill had long disappeared. When Willis Tracey died he left the mill to his grandson, Donald Tracey Folk, who still operates the mill to this day. Donald Folk was not of legal age in 1932 when he acquired the mill, so his father Charles Folk acted as trustee. Charles Folk also purchased the mill house in 1918, which is now also owned by Donald Folk. At an unknown date in the twentieth century the mill burned down and was rebuilt as it is now found. The original stone foundation survives, covered on the outside and raised on top with CMU's.

According to Donald Folk the mill was a three-story frame building with a wooden holding tank just outside the northwest corner. The mill race originally ran from the mill pond east of the intersection of Blackrock Road and Tracey's Mill Road,

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Significance (continued)

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eastward along Tracey's Mill Road. Willis' brother Jake Tracey had a mill near here (CARR-922) that ground grain, but not flour. Originally there were locust trees planted along the race, by the road. It turned to the south, west of the barn, and turned east again, running along the north side of the stone house and under the road. At the end of the race was a metal grate that caught leaves, sticks, fish and turtles so that they would not pass with the water into the holding tank and thence into the turbine wheel. The grate had to be cleaned periodically of this debris. The earthen mill race required periodic repair, as well, when muskrats would dig holes that would cause the water to drain into the fields. The race also needed occasional cleaning, which Folk remembers as a special time looked forward to by the whole community. Since the mill was important to all its neighbors, everyone would participate in clearing out the silt. The first step was to dry out the race, and in the process catch, clean and cook the catfish for all those involved in removing the silt. The tail race left the mill and ran eastward into the Gunpowder Falls. According to Folk, the stones in the mill were painted red when they had to be sharpened, then hammered until all the red paint was gone.

In addition to the mill, the farm usually kept about six horses, twenty steers, one bull, three milk cows, and chickens, to provide additional income as well as food on the table. The center of food production seems to have been the springhouse/summer kitchen/smokehouse. Water was fed via gravity from the spring at 3831 Lineboro Road to a barrel outside the springhouse. From here a pipe and water ram pumped the water into the building. This building housed the batteries for a Delco light plant that ran off gas. A one-day charge would last one to two weeks and supplied all the electrical power to the farm. A butter churn was hooked to this, the cream and butter being two items stored in the springhouse. The lower story is divided in two, and the half with the fireplace was used for butchering and for laundry. Upstairs was the smokehouse. The fireplace below was used, and the flue was blocked with a piece of tin to keep the smoke in. After butchering the meat, it would be dry sugar-cured with a mixture of salt, saltpeter, pepper and brown sugar that was massaged into the meat periodically as it lay on tables in the cellar. When this process was finished the meat would then be smoked. Also in the cellar would be a drying board for apples, which were used to make snitz and nep, or apples and doughballs with hog gravy.

The location of Lineboro Road has been altered now. Originally it made a sharp westward turn at the intersection with Watertank Road, crossed the stream and passed between the house and the mill. The bed of the road still exists here and is now used as a private drive for the feed mill and house. The road then intersected with Tracey's Mill Road and continued north a short distance, before turning northeastward and heading into Lineboro.

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Significance (continued)

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The Conrad Kerlinger House is one of the oldest surviving buildings in northeastern Carroll County. It shows great affinity on the outside with the Abraham Krumrein House (CARR-1302), which is also stone, and with the Michael Koutz Mill House (CARR-921) and John Shauck Mill House (CARR-660). They are all four-bay, two-story houses with a single entrance on the front facade and a kitchen wing to the side or rear. Whether the interior corresponds to these other three houses could not be determined, but this house may help explain the acculturation of German settlers by the English in Carroll County in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. Further study of this house is therefore warranted.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. CARR-818

Carroll County Land Records
Tax Assessments-1798, 1841, 1852, 1866, 1876, 1876-96
1862 & 1877 Maps
Democratic Advocate - 4-28-1877, p.2 C.4, 3-18-1882, p.3 c.3

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.265 acres

Quadrangle name Lineboro

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References do NOT complete UTM references

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title

organization

date

street & number

telephone

city or town

state

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

1/1

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd. CARR-818

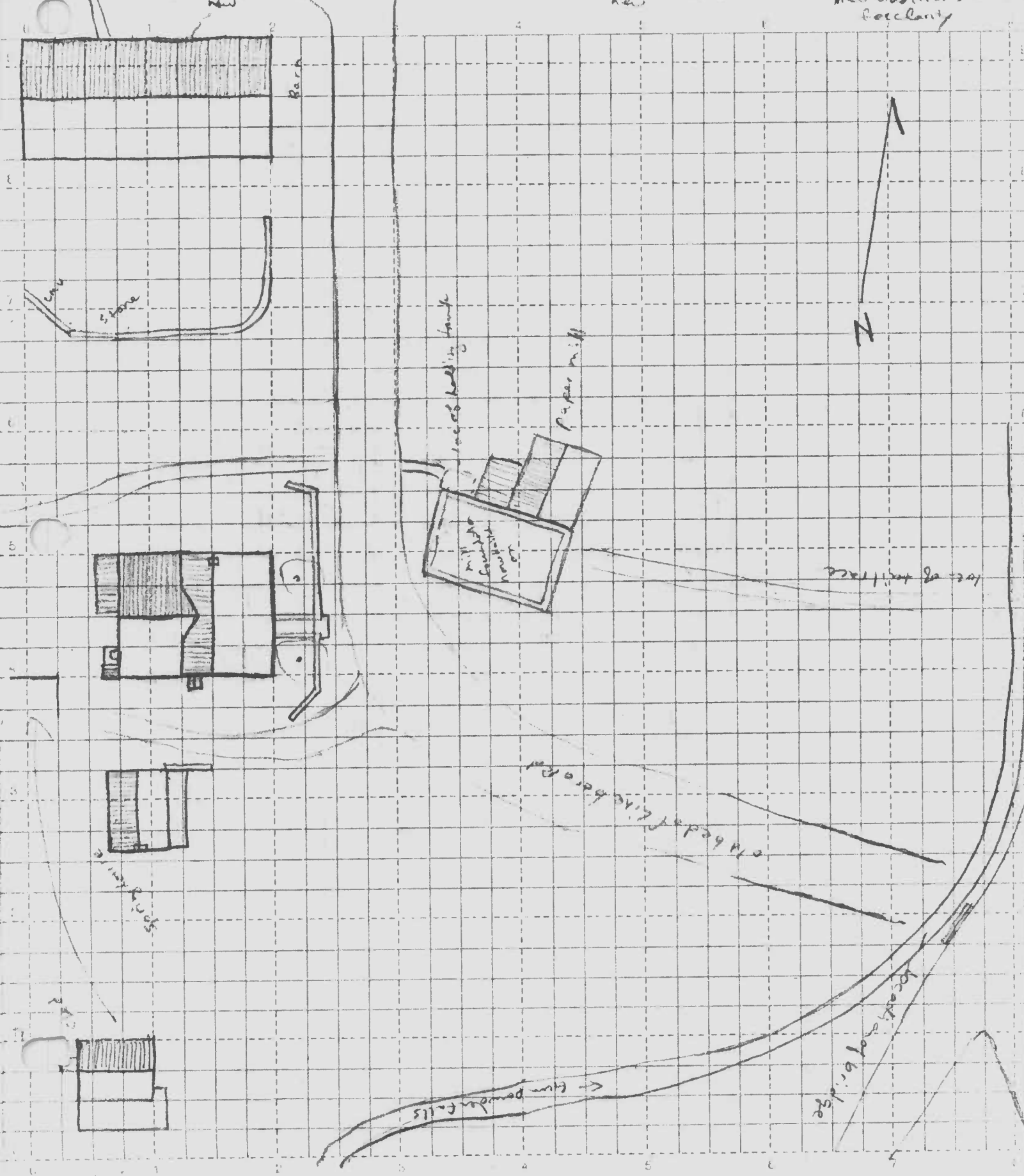
Site Plan

DESIGNED BY KMS
DATE 18 Apr 1992

Tracey's Mill Rd. Col. 6
new

Tracey's Mill Rd.
new

new additions omitted
for clarity





West Mannheim P.O.

N

N

A

Krohn's Mill

Manchester P.O.

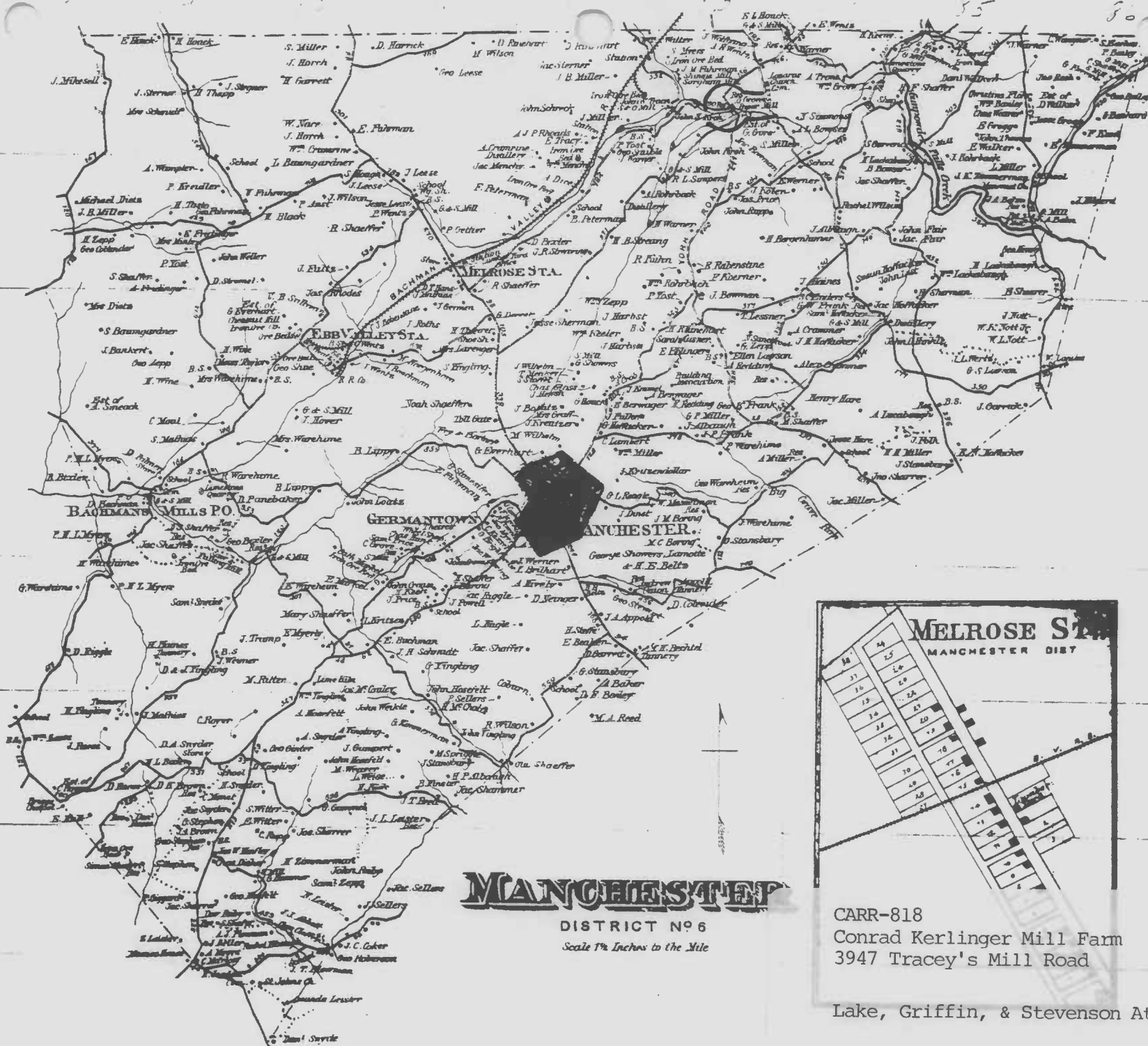
CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Martenet Map, 1862

David Grogg
Store
Caleb Bazzard
Eman' Bough
Jas. Bracks
Blacks Shop
Store
Jas. V. Nelson

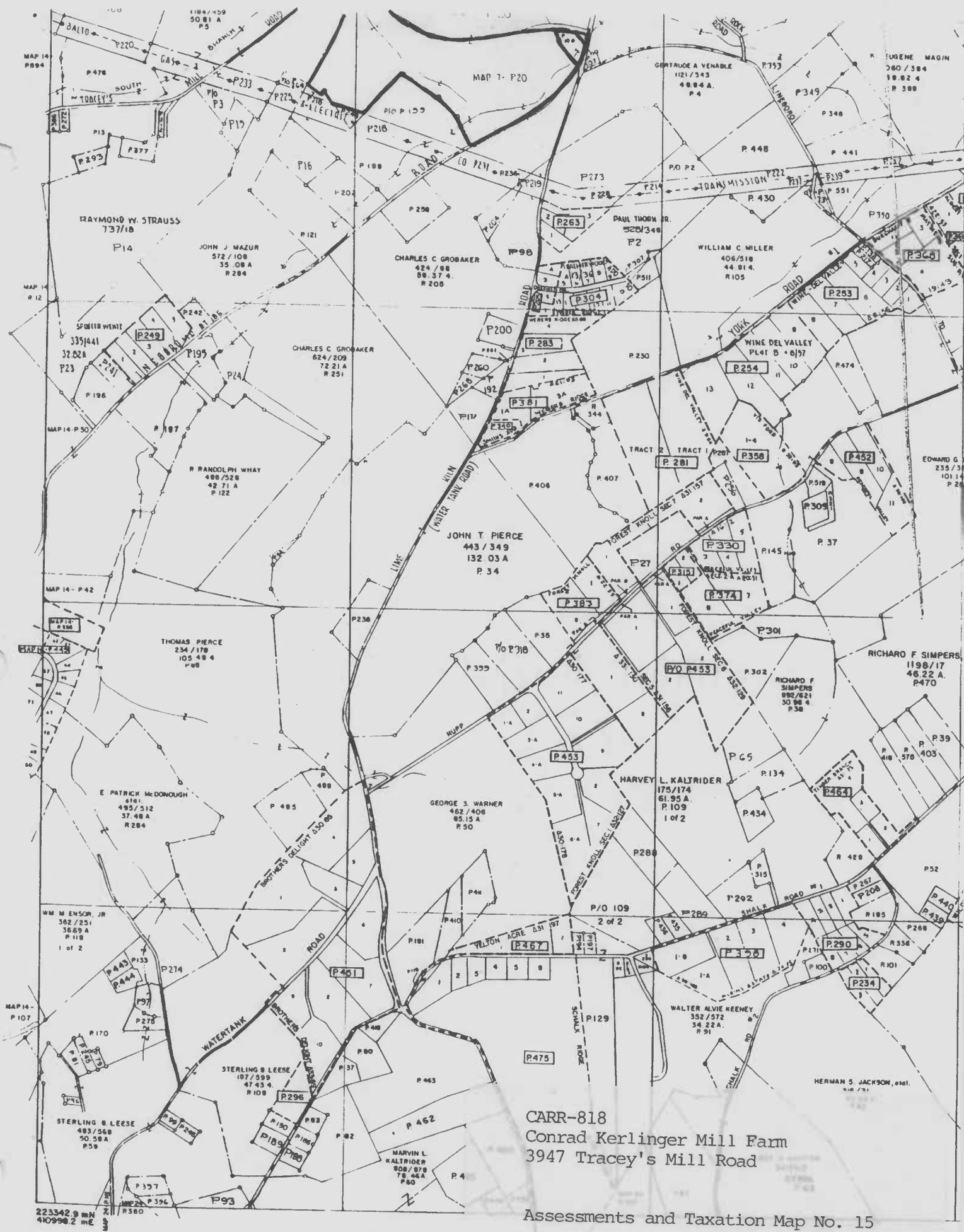
Jas. W. Murray

A. F. Rogers



CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Lake, Griffin, & Stevenson Atlas, 1877



CARR-818
 Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
 3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Assessments and Taxation Map No. 15



CARR-818
Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Road

Lineboro Quad



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's mill Rd.

CAK-818

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

House - South & east elevs

1/3



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Rd
Carroll County, Maryland
Photo: Kenneth M. Smart

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc. ? Maryland Historical Trust
House - east ? north elevs.

-1/2



CHK-SIS

Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

House - east elev. - center bay of porch

3/3



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust
House - west elev.



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3447 Tracey's Mill Rd

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Springhouse - east + north elevs.

5/9



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Shed & privy - north - west elev.

1/2



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm, CHRR 818

3447 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc.: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - south - east elevs.

7/10



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm
3947 Tracey's mill Rd.
Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Short

Date: April 1992

Neg. loc.: Maryland Historical Trust
Barn - south elev. lower story

8/9



Conrad Kerlinger Mill Farm

3947 Tracey's Mill Rd.

Carroll County, Maryland

Photo: Kenneth M. Sharr

Date: April 1992

Neg. Loc: Maryland Historical Trust

Barn - east & north elevs.

9/2